

ONLY ONE SIDE

For More Than a Year Intolerable Condition of Lawlessness Has Existed.

MR. MILTON H. SMITH'S
LETTER TO COURIER-JOURNAL

Distorted View That There Have
Been Two Aggressors Widely
Disseminated.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2, 1901.—Permit me to protest against the point of view from which your Madisonville, Ky., correspondent writes of the lawless conditions that have so long prevailed in the mining district of which Earlington, Ky., is the center.

Every man has the right to join a labor union organization. He has the right to work for those who recognize, and to refrain from working for those who do not recognize such organizations. He has the legal right to decline employment unless and until all his fellow laborers are members of the same labor organization with himself. He has, however, the equal right to work without being or becoming a member of any labor organization. He has also the right to defend himself and his property. He is entitled in the exercise of any of these rights to all and every form of protection which the government of this country affords to all and every one of its citizens; not more than this, and no less.

All employers of labor have the right to employ only those who are members of labor unions. They, however, have an equal right to refuse to employ any man who is a member of a labor union. They have the right to defend themselves and their property against violent and unlawful attacks. In the exercise of any of these rights they are entitled to all and every form of protection which the government of this country affords to all and every one of its citizens.

The foregoing is simply a restatement of the general principle so clearly enunciated by the Rt. Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, and published in the Courier-Journal on August 10, 1901, upon which you made the following comment:

"One vital trouble with the strikers is that while they justly claim the right to strike, they deny the right of others not to strike; that while they justly claim the right not to work, except on their own terms, they deny the right of others to work on their own terms. Freedom and right cannot be monopolized by one set of men simply because they belong to labor unions, and labor unions will never succeed in accomplishing all the good for the workingman which they are capable of accomplishing for him until they recognize and govern their action by this truth."

Your correspondent, strangely at variance with your utterances, continually refers to the contention as having two sides, saying that both sides are committing illegal acts, or that neither is; speaks of two factions or both factions.

In your issue of the 30th of November he outlines a plan to require that both sides, i. e., the union miners and the mine guards, surrender all arms, and that if this be not complied with then "any man found carrying arms, whether around the mines

or around the union camps, or anywhere in the vicinity of the strike regions will be forcibly disarmed, arrested and imprisoned."

In your issue of the 1st inst. he refers to this plan as a plan to restore law and order in Hopkins county, proposed and published exclusively in the Courier-Journal, and says that such a plan meets with the hearty approval of certain citizens, and so on. His error lies in the assumption that there are two aggressors, when there is but one; that the mine owners and their representatives have no right of self-defense; are without the right to arm themselves to defend their persons and their property against those who are unlawfully armed to do violence to both. This distorted view has been so widely disseminated that many people who have given the subject but little consideration are impressed with the idea that there is warfare in that territory in which both sides are at fault. The mine owners and their representatives are simply armed in self-defense. The union miners are armed for the sole purpose of interfering by violence and intimidation with the rights of other citizens. The obvious course is to disperse those unlawful aggressors. It can be safely assumed that the defensive measures will be abandoned as soon as this unlawful and menacing aggression is completely at an end.

It was a year ago last April when certain mine operators, operating with union labor, seem to have been forced into an infamous contract, whereby they offered to the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America a premium or bribe to close the mines operated by nonunion labor in Hopkins and adjacent counties. For more than a year past an intolerable condition of lawlessness has prevailed, which has inflicted, and is inflicting, incalculable injury upon the State. It is time for every law-abiding, self-respecting and patriotic citizen to openly denounce these conditions, and to help to encourage the officers of the law to re-establish the peace and quiet that formerly existed in that part of the State. I remain,

Very respectfully,
MILTON H. SMITH.

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST,

The Noted Evangelist, to Begin a Series
of Revival Meetings at Our Sister
City of Hopkinsville Soon.

Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., of Yonkers, N. Y., on December 9 will begin a series of revival services at the Union Tabernacle at Hopkinsville and will continue the meetings for about two weeks, services being held at 9:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. of each day.

Rev. Pentecost is a noted evangelist, and about a year ago delivered an impressive and instructive address at the Tabernacle at Hopkinsville on Christianity in the Twentieth Century. Dr. Pentecost began his work in the ministry in this part of the State and Kentucky is justly proud of him. Quite an effort is being made to have the singing of the best quality.

The good people of Hopkinsville cordially invite the citizens of the neighboring towns to attend these services. The Bee trusts that much good may be done and the cause of Christ thereby much advanced.

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MINERS PASSED THROUGH

En Route to Nortonville.—Said They Were
Going Down There to "Get
the Scabs."

(Henderson Journal, Nov. 29.)

About fifteen miners landed in Henderson on the early morning trains, on their way to join the union camp at Nortonville. A Journal man interviewed them, and was told they were going to Nortonville to "get the scabs," and when asked where they were from they replied they came from the upper part of the State.

'Twas Ever Thus.

They had been married only two months and had just started to housekeeping; he was starting down town to his day's work, she followed him to the door, threw her arms around his neck and murmured, "Darling do you think the day will ever come when we will ever part in anger?"

"Why no, my little puss, what makes you ask?"

"Nothing dearest, I was only thinking how perfectly dreadful it would be if we should ever speak an unkind or harsh word to each other."

"Well don't think of such wicked improbable things any more sweetheart for you and I will never quarrel. We love each other too well."

"I know it darling, of course we will not; well good-bye you sweet boy—oh wait a minute, I forgot, here's a note I wrote to mother, can't you run by and take it to her as you go to the office?"

"Yes dearest, certainly I will if I have time."

"If you have time, oh Charley!"

"What is this little girlie?"

"Oh, to think you would say, if I have time, to do the very first thing I ever asked you to do for me."

"Well my dear, you know I am so very busy now and I thought I might—"

"Too busy to take a note for your wife—oh, you cruel man you hurt my feelings."

"Why my dear child."

"Don't dear child me, I am no child I thank you. I am a married woman."

"But Bulah, do be reasonable and don't act so silly."

"Oh Charley, to think you would speak to me like that, you will break my heart."

"Stuff and nonsense."

"Oh now, I know you don't love me, and never did."

"This is rank folly. What is the matter with you anyway?"

"I will go home to my mother, I know she loves me if you don't."

"You must be going crazy, I haven't said I did not love you."

"Oh, yes, say I am crazy—that's right snore at me—make fun of me. I am your wife who you promised to love and protect only two months ago, probably you will strike me next."

The poor man shut the door with a slam and rushed off to the office muttering to himself that of all queer creatures women were certainly the queerest. Of course, they will make up when he comes home at night and in the years to come they will have many such tiffs as this one, and after they have lived together forty-five years they will tell their friends, "Oh now, we have never had a cross word, or a fuss in all our married life."

—TIMMIE.

Felant Contests.

John Felant, of Christian county, late Republican nominee for State Senator from this district, on Monday filed notice of contest against Senator-elect D. S. Edwards, and went to Madisonville for the purpose of having the papers served on him.

Mr. Felant gives six reasons for his contest, and claims that he was himself legally elected by 10 votes instead of Mr. Edwards receiving a majority of four votes, as the election board decided.

FATALLY CUT.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Dyer Wounded by
Jacob Syars in an Altercation
at Caseyville.

Starzias, Ky., Nov. 29.—W. C. Dyer, ex-constable and deputy United States Marshal, was probably fatally stabbed at Caseyville in an altercation with a young man named Jacob Syars.

Both men live in Dekoven and are in the employ of the Ohio Valley Mining Company. Dyer was taken home. Dyer was stabbed three times, the most dangerous wound being across the abdomen.

When a Locomotive Blows Up.

"I am one of the very few persons who ever saw a locomotive blow up," remarked an old railroad man to a reporter of the Sun the other day. "Generally the men who witness the explosion of a steam engine are so dead when the smoke has cleared away that they are never able to give an account of the disaster."

"Like many other accidents, the one I saw was the result of carelessness—low water in the boiler, for the engine had just come from the shops and was in complete repair. It was on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia a number of years ago. I was on a locomotive some distance behind the one which exploded, and was looking ahead out of the cab window, so that the ill-fated engine was immediately before my eyes. Suddenly I saw the machine rise in the air; it seemed to me to be about as high as the telegraph poles beside the track, which, as you doubtless know, are not so high as telegraph poles in the city. Then came a cloud of dense black smoke and dust, which hid the engine from view, and almost simultaneously I heard the roar of the explosion."

"Both the engineer and the fireman were killed, and the locomotive was fit for nothing much but the scrap heap when it fell to the ground. The crown sheet over the firebox had blown out."

"The strange thing about the explosion was that no white steam was seen. You know that perfectly dry steam is invisible, being like the air, and before it had time to condense it was probably smothered by the cloud of smoke and dust raised by the bursting of the boiler."—Baltimore Sun.

The Pratt Case.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Pratt case is merely a return to well-established Democratic principles. The new election law in most of the disputed points conforms to the original contention made by the Republicans. These contentions the courts set aside, but the Legislature affirmed them. The new election board is appointed by the Governor; vacancies are filled by the Governor and it has no judicial powers. It is pleasant to see the legislative and judicial departments in such sweet accord.—Evening Post.

JUDGE HALL'S ACTION ENDORSED BY PRESS.

Newspapers of Kentucky and Other States Applaud His Action Disbanding Union Camps.

The "Battle of Nortonville" will go down in history as by far the most bloodless and at the same time almost without exception the most talked of one in all history.—Todd County Times.

The mine operators prefer non-union labor to union labor, and it is a privilege no one can deny them, and also a matter that gives no man the privilege of shooting at their workmen and destroying their property. . . . The strike in the Western Kentucky coal fields has been nothing more nor less than a reign of terror. The union seems to be composed of a lawless set who have left nothing undone to terrorize and intimidate the hundreds of men who were satisfied to labor for their daily bread.—Pembroke Journal.

It is highly improbable that there will be any battle with the lawless campers near the Kentucky coal mines. There is a material difference between midnight assassination and an open fight with anything like equal numbers.—Nashville American.

You fellows who like to carry guns and shoot should move over to Hopkins county and shoot non-union miners, women and children, mules, horses, dogs and other cattle. Guns, ammunition and grub will be furnished free by men who never did a day's work in their life, and who are living fine and fat from the labor of their servants. It's a good place to go, where men won't work nor allow their neighbors to do so.—Calloway Times.

No Dallying.

The situation in the Kentucky mining region, which has so long been tolerated in its lawlessness, has reached such a crisis as to leave Gov. Beckham no shadow of excuse for ignoring it or dallying with his duty in the premises. People who want to work peaceably and honestly have a right to work, and it is so clearly the duty of the State to protect them in this right, there is no possible plea or argument to the contrary.—Nashville Banner.

The Muhlenberg News is an advocate of the union miners and contends for their rights of free speech, which is acknowledged, but a free American citizen who does not want to join the union has some rights, too, which ought to be regarded.—Louisville Commercial.

Several hundred miners in East Tennessee once sought to set the law and the States authority at defiance. A posse of law-respecting citizens went forth and gave them battle and quickly dispersed them. State troops were also brought into requisition and the law was enforced. The law can always be enforced when there is determination to enforce it.—Nashville American.

Two dead and another beyond recovery is the record of a Sunday's fight at the Providence mines in Webster county. When will this end?—Uniontown Telegram.

If the union miners in Hopkins county resist the order of court, they will not only prove themselves outlaws, but menaces to their families, friends and to the cause they profess to represent, as well. They have congregated for an unlawful purpose, according to the courts, are armed,

and are not there for the defense of their rights or property. They have no grievance against the mine operators, except that the latter will not permit them to run their business and say whom they shall employ and whom they shall not employ, and are bent on assailing hard working men who are satisfied with the wages they are getting, the hours they are required to work, and the treatment they have received and are receiving from their employers, without the aid or interference of a union. Work has been suspended by the actions of these intimidators, troops have been called out at a great expense, and the entire neighborhood terrorized by men who if they do not desire to work themselves, should at least permit those who do, to work. It is reported that the miners are preparing to resist by force of arms the mandate of the court to disperse, and if they do they will forfeit what little right they ever had to the sympathy of a law-abiding people.—Paducah Sun.

The St. Bernard Coal Company has surrendered its Kentucky charter and become incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The company's reason was that the laws of Kentucky did not afford them protection. A sad commentary on Kentucky law.—Elkton Progress.

Only by the aid of troops is there comparative quiet kept in the mines in the "strike region." This strike is a serious thing in Kentucky and will take wise and immediate action on the part of Governor Beckham.—Guthrie Graphic.

Law Must Be Enforced.

The same firmness now exhibited, if exhibited months ago, would have put a stop to this unfortunate condition of affairs, and prevented the loss of life and of wages and the violation of the law which have made that county notorious not only in Kentucky, but over the Union. It would have been of infinite benefit to the strikers. Every day's delay has been of harm to them and to their cause; and this is true always. The prompt enforcement of the law is of infinite advantage to the law breaker. It is, indeed, more to his advantage than to that of any other person. All patting with him and his violation of the law is a harm to him. In the end the law must be administered and lawlessness must be suppressed. There are certain forms of lawlessness of which this may not be true—sporadic violations of the law; violations of the law by combinations with the officers of the law; conspiracies to violate the law entered into by those whose duty it is to execute the law may temporarily seem to be successful; may have for awhile an appearance of triumph; but even in those cases in the end the retribution of justice is apt to overtake the violators of the law.—W. C. P. Breckinridge in the Lexington Herald.

Specious Arguments.

Since the above was written it is reported that some of the strikers have returned and re-established their camp upon the site of the old camp, and announce their purpose to remain and to return as often as the camp is dispersed. We fear that these strikers have been ill-advised both in their legal rights and as to their wisest policy. There can be no serious doubt of the proposition that no set of men have a right to establish and maintain an armed camp under the pretense that they are in a peaceful condition. This may sound plausible at first blush and the argument in its favor may seem easily and impressively; but whenever the case is presented to a court such trivialities will be swept aside and the bald proposition be announced that in a peaceful community no set of men have a right to menace the public peace by establishing and maintaining an armed camp; and the specious arguments in its favor will be held about as

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901.

Still Earning Money.

The coal mines of Earlington deposited \$1,700 in the local bank on their last pay day, notwithstanding there were Christmas fixings to be looked after. The Earlington coal miners have deposited in the Earlington Bank more than \$22,000 since that bank was opened on the second day of August last. From this one item alone it might be inferred that our miners are neither suffering nor out of employment. It might be guessed that there is work every day at good wages and that pay day comes around with regularity.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a certain commercial traveler is now exhibiting a ten dollar gold piece which he had won on a bet, made in November 1900, that one year from that date the Hopkins county mines would still be working with full forces of non-union men. The drummer has offered to stake his earnings on another similar twelve month wager, but reports no takers.

Kentucky Going Backward.

The Courier-Journal reviews editorially the very slight gain in manufactures made by the State of Kentucky during the last decade from 1890 to 1900, as shown by the United States census returns. The gain in the State was only 23.4 per cent in number of industrial establishments in ten years. The writer speaks of the "hostility of our laws to corporations and the high taxes assessed" as "one fruitful cause of our slow industrial development." He comments upon the vast undeveloped mineral resources of the State, our cheap fuel and natural advantages and comments thus:

"The extent of the fear that is felt by capital can be realized when we read the almost daily notices of the taking out of charters by new corporations in other States or the surrender of Kentucky charters by old concerns which are dissatisfied with the treatment received here. The indifference in regard to the laws affecting life is another deterrent. The riots which have been going on in Hopkins county for six months have cost the State millions of dollars in capital and still more in respect and in outside opinion."

Is It Better to Work or to Shoot?

The following is from the Muhlenberg News, a paper published at Central City, the stronghold of the union miners:

After all has been said and done, it must be admitted that the coal mines furnished life to Central City. For several months the mines were practically shut down, and it is safe to say that not a business house in Central City failed to feel the effects.

The News is an advocate of the union and its statement about the idleness of Central City mines comes with peculiar force just now, after a year of strenuous effort by the union leaders and men from that place to shut down Hopkins county mines and force Hopkins county miners into the union.

The Hopkins county miners have had work three hundred days in the year, while the union miners at Central City have spent the time they should have been at work in trying to force their Hopkins county neighbors to join their union, whose first principle is antagonism of employer to employer. These men have left their families and their work to lodge in armed camps within the bounds

of Hopkins county, out of which camps have come from time to time bands of armed marauders who have destroyed property, slaughtered dumb beasts and murdered peaceful citizens in pursuit of their chosen avocation. On one train alone there came one night from Central City to the Nortonville camp one hundred and eighteen armed unionists who did not conceal their purpose but openly declared on the train that they would make Hopkins county miners do their way. This is a matter of history that cannot be denied.

Again, in the month of October, it is learned upon excellent authority, that in the mines of the Central Coal and Iron Company there were no less than sixty places idle; not because there was any lack of coal orders, not because that company desired to operate only a portion of its mines and lose business, but simply because the union miners in its employ would not work and would not permit any of these places to be filled by other laborers. Not even would they permit other union miners to be put to work. When a man applied for work he first had to run the gauntlet of the check weighman's investigation. Possibly he might then secure an interview with some member of the "mine committee," which committee says finally whether any man may be employed in a union mine. There were actually sixty places idle at one time and the foreman was prevented by the union from filling any of the places, notwithstanding orders were plentiful.

The Hopkins county mines have operated continuously and produced record breaking outputs of coal in the past year. The union mines at and near Central City have not worked half time on the average.

The question naturally suggests itself to Hopkins county citizens, "Is it better to work or to shoot?"

When Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, travels, he is usually accompanied by Lady Curzon and 120 attendants. Great precautions are taken to insure his safety and everything is done for his comfort. In Southern Punjab the railroad line is watched to allow the dust. At his destination he is received with extraordinary ceremony.

HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between the grained and the grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference. Children are not alike either. One is rosy, bright-eyed, full of life and laughter, another is pale, weak and dull. The feeding again is responsible.

Sickly children need special feeding. They don't "feel their oats". Scott's Emulsion adds just the right richness to their diet. It is like grain to the horse. The child gets new appetite and strong digestion.

Scott's Emulsion is more than food. It is a strong medicine. It rouses up dull children, puts new flesh on thin ones and red blood into pale ones. It makes children grow. Scott's Emulsion makes ordinary food do its duty.

This picture represents the "Baby's Baby" of Emulsion and is the wrapper of a bottle of Scott's Emulsion. Send for free sample.

PRESIDENCY OF CUBA

SEÑOR PALMA, THE MAN WHO WILL MOST LIKELY BE ELECTED.

His Life a Continuous Struggle For His Country's Independence—Prisoner in a Spanish Dungeon—Now a Happy Householder in New York State.

SEÑOR Tomas Estrada Palma, who will probably be elected the first president of free Cuba, would seem to be the logical candidate for the office. Scarcely another living man has been so closely identified with the aspirations of Cuba and its struggles for independence. The respect in which he is held by Cubans would give weight to his counsel, while his age and experience would be a guarantee of conservatism. As does no other Cuban he understands the American system of government and has studied thoroughly such questions as finance and tariff. He knows the temper of our people and would be able to avoid giving offense to the American government.

SEÑOR Palma has not been in Cuba for years. Some wise friends advised him as soon as the war between the United States and Spain broke out to keep away during the American interregnum, and the advice was in line with his own disposition. The nearest he got to Cuba was during a visit to Key West when the insurrection was at its height, and this visit was marked by what threatened to develop into an international complication.

The Cuban great makers at Tampa made a great demonstration in his honor, and the Cubans in Key West proposed to ouster him. The incident was also to the American authorities, but since both Tampa and Key West were in the United States there was no ground for grievance of which official cognizance could be taken.

SEÑOR Palma was born in Bayamo. In the eastern district of Cuba, in 1835. He was educated in Spain at the University of Seville. Not until 1898 did he become prominently identified with the movement for "Cuba libre." In that year the ten years' revolt began.

SEÑOR Palma at once took the field with a large force of patriots, rendered splendid service as a soldier and was elected to various civil offices, ultimately to the presidency of the republic. In 1877 he was captured with General Garcia and both were transported to Spain. Palma was confined in a castle in Catalonia until the following year, when peace came. An amnesty was declared, and Garcia and he were released on parole not to go back to Cuba. Garcia remained in Spain, but Palma went to Honduras as a teacher. While in Honduras SEÑOR Palma met, and won the dark-eyed daughter of President Guardiola. Honor and preferment came, too, for he was made postmaster general of Honduras. But one of those all too common Central American revivals broke out, and Palma was compelled to leave the country. With his bride he journeyed to the United States, settling in Central Valley, Orange county, N. Y., where he opened a school for boys. The school flourished until the last Cuban revolution broke out, when Palma was pointed to represent Cuba in this country. Of course he then had to abandon his school. He moved to New York City, where he presided over the Cuban junta. Since the war ended he has returned to his Orange county home. SEÑOR Palma and his family form a delightful group. He has six children, two of whom are twins, a boy and a girl. The two oldest boys go to school in Newburgh, which is not far from Central Valley. From being a man of wealth SEÑOR Palma, by his devotion to Cuba, has been reduced to comparative poverty, but is happy under all circumstances. Three or four Cuban borders now help to pay the household expenses.

The Cuban elections are scheduled for December. The national legislative body will consist of four senators from each province and sixty-one representatives. The selection of a president and a vice president will be made by electors, of whom there will be about 120 in all. The senators will be chosen by the electors.

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JUDGE HALL'S ACTION
ENDORSED BY PRESS.

(Continued From First Page.)

sound as the defense of the man charged with despoiling who seriously contended he was innocent of bigamy because he had married three wives, and trigamy was not bigamy. There can be no other course left to the authorities but to break up this camp and every camp attempted, and the strikers add to their sufferings and defeat by attempting to keep up this folly.—W. C. P. Breckinridge in the Lexington Herald.

The Hopkins County Trouble.

The Inquirer several weeks ago pointed out the deep-seated nature of the mining troubles in Hopkins county with regard to the armed camps existing there and of the utterly futile effort to bring order and peace to the county by the abortive military movement, with the result that the paper was branded as an enemy of the Democratic party. Just what the Democratic party had to do with it was never made clear, although the Inquirer showed plainly that the Democratic politicians were feathering their nests in quite a handsome way out of it. This was said by both sides, the one boasting that it would get the entire union vote in Hopkins county, many of the voters of this class being men who had never done a stroke of work in the county, but had been there long enough to acquire citizenship through their residence in the armed camps, and the other side charging that they were being kept there for that purpose. Democratic politicians do not constitute all there is of the Democratic party, though it must be confessed that in recent times they are all of it that makes an effective show.

But the matter in fact is that what the Inquirer said was ascribed to false motives. The Inquirer knew what it was talking about, and other papers are now discussing the truth and commenting on it, though at a time when little good can come of it, most of the harm and trouble and expense and disgrace to the State and to the county in which the disorder occurred, being already fulfilled.—Owensboro Inquirer.

The greatest danger from colds and a gripe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la gripe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

Denver, Colo., sustained the loss of the city hall by fire Saturday evening. Loss between a quarter and a half million dollars. Insurance \$80,000.

Editor Lynch, of The Daily Post, Philadelphia, N. J., has tested the merits of Foley's Honey and Tar with this result: "I have used a great many patent remedies in my family for coughs and colds, and I can honestly say your Honey and Tar is the best thing of the kind I have ever used and I can not say too much in praise of it." John X. Taylor.

The Stone kidnapping situation seems to be as far from settlement as ever.

Doctor Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is pleasant to take. It is a pleasant laxative. Sold by John X. Taylor.

Plans are on foot to have Congress appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose of purchasing Valley Forge with a view to converting it into a national park.

A cold, cough or la gripe can be nipped in the bud with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of substitutes. John X. Taylor.

Some people who give skim milk to the poor expect the Lord to credit it to their account.

Wash-Cold
Invariably cures any cold in 12 hours. It neither nauseates nor irritates. Price 25 cents.

BUY YOUR

FALL CLOTHING

Of Us, Won't You?

GOOD FITS. BEST STYLES.
BOTTOM PRICES.

General Satisfaction Guaranteed

People who are glad to wait upon you; who appreciate your trade, and will give your money back, if you are not pleased with your purchase.

BISHOP & CO.

MADISONVILLE, KY.

The Same Price on the Same Thing to Everybody.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company's
LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE.

Residence
Telephones
as low as
\$1.25
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We place you in communication with

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Who transact an enormous daily business

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Which could not otherwise be done.

CALL CENTRAL FOR INFORMATION.

NO CONTRACTS REQUIRED.

Painless Dentistry

Teeth Extracted
And Filled Without Pain.

Using the latest and most harmless anaesthetics and all the modern Appliances known to Dental Surgery.

Work Guaranteed. Lowest Prices Consistent with the Best Work.

T. D. RENFROW.

OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE.

Low Rates to Texas.
At frequent intervals during 1901 round trip tickets will be sold via the **Coston Belt Route**, from Cairo and Memphis to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Indian and Oklahoma Territories, at greatly reduced rates.

Let us advise you what to go; also when you would like to leave, and we will tell you when you can secure one of the lowest fares and what it will cost. We will also send you a complete schedule for the trip and an interesting little book, "A Trip to Texas."

T. R. WYATT, T. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. LARKIN, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

GEN. MURRAY TALKS.

Says at Frankfort that Civil Authorities Think Only Chance for Peace

IS TO BREAK UP THE UNION CAMPS.

He Will Assist in Enforcing the Orders of the Civil Authorities.

Adjutant General Murray returned to Madisonville yesterday after a visit to Governor Beckham to confer with the Executive about the Hopkins county situation. A Frankfort dispatch to the Courier-Journal says the Governor declined to discuss the matter, but adds: "The Executive occupies his same position, ready to back up the civil authorities of the county in whatever steps they may deem proper to take to settle the trouble." It further adds:

"Before seeing Gov. Beckham the Adjutant General talked freely. He says it is the opinion of the civil authorities that peace can only be restored by the withdrawal from the county of the great number of miners or strikers from other counties who have been imported since the strike order was issued, and that this can only be done by breaking up the camps or places of rendezvous, whether it be a tented camp or a covered house, and enforcing orders of the civil authorities against the gathering of men in squads or small parties. His orders are to follow the direction of the civil authorities, and when such orders are given the troops will assist in carrying them out."

A Convincing Answer.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackburn's drugstore one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton Co., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured and have not since been troubled with rheumatism. Sold by St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlinton; Ben T. Robinson, Mottson Gap; George King, St. Charles."

Christian Endeavor.

Mottson Gap, Ky., Dec. 8.
Song.
Prayer..... Dr. Williams
Song.
Lesson read by leader, Ora Kingston.
Subject: "The Right Use of Ability." Matt. 5, 13-16.
Roll call and references, by Endeavorers.
Song.
Recitation..... Willie Glenn Kingston
Song.
Psalm 23..... Virgil Kingston
Recitation..... Ruth Croft
Leader for next meeting, Mrs. Kelley. Subject: "Imperialism or Christianity." Dan. 2, 44-45.
Song.
Benediction..... Bro. Browder

Don't Do It.

Do not take Doctor Caldwell's Grippe unless you have Congestion, Indigestion, Sick Headache or some form of Stomach Trouble, such as Dyspepsia, Biliousness or Heartburn, for these are what it is guaranteed to cure. Sold by John X. Taylor.

Burnt the Greenhouse.

At 8 o'clock this morning the fire whistles sounded and people turned and unlimbered the fire apparatus. The latter did not go to the fire, however, which was found to be the greenhouse at the St. Bernard fruit farm. The greenhouse was near the residence of Mr. H. S. Corey, farm superintendent, but no other damage was done. The greenhouse was of the greenhouse and a large number of valuable plants stored there for the winter. There was a furnace connected with the greenhouse, for heating it, and there the fire doubtless started. The loss is several hundred dollars.

ON SECOND TRIAL.

Dr. W. E. Clark Cleared of the Charge of Killing Miss Cora Waller at Sturgis.

Sturgis, Ky., Nov. 30.—In a verdict returned today, Dr. W. E. Clark, of Sturgis, was acquitted of the charge of causing the death of Miss Cora Waller by a criminal offense.

On his first trial Dr. Clark was given a ten-year sentence. The Appellate Court granted a new trial.

J. W. Bryan, of Lowder, 211, writes: "My little boy was very low with pneumonia. Unknown to the doctor we gave him Foley's Hemo and Tar. The result was magical and puzzled the doctor, as it immediately stopped the racking cough and he quickly recovered." John X. Taylor.

PERSONAL.

Ed Brodie is visiting relatives and friends at Russellville.

Chas. W. Winter, of Hopkinsville, spent Sunday in the city, the guest of Charley Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCarley returned home Saturday from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hughes at Morganfield.

Miss Fannie Eudaley, of Nobo, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mrs. Will Brannwell and daughter, Amanda, of Nashville, visited relatives here a few days last week.

Rev. Hayes, of Hanson, was in the city Sunday.

Misses Lella Dean and Nannie Ashby spent Sunday in Slaughterhouse.

Miss Tabble Jordan, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. F. Fawcett for some time, returned to her home at Guthrie Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Brannwell, of Nashville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brannwell Thanksgiving.

Miss Nola Hill, of Madisonville, spent Sunday in the city.

Misses Alva and Viola Ferguson, of Evansville, visited their father Mr. I. Ferguson, of this place, last week.

H. G. Jorris, United States gunner now located at Madisonville, took dinner on Thanksgiving day with Mr. I. Ferguson.

Miss Pauline Davis visited her father, Eldred, in Nashville last week.

Mr. Jasper Gentry paid Tim Ben Pleasant call yesterday.

Mrs. Phil Schlamp, of Henderson, was the guest of Mrs. Chas. McCarley a few days last week.

Mrs. Ida E. Walker, of Madisonville, spent a few days with relatives here last week.

Mrs. James Willis has returned from spending Thanksgiving at his home at Bakers Station, Tenn.

Hurt in the Mines.

Triss Smith, a colored boy employed by Louis Brown to help him in his work in the mines, was injured by a powder explosion Monday, from which he fortunately escaped with his life. His burns are not thought to be serious. Carelessness in handling cartridges which was his fault and had failed to trim was the cause of the explosion. Brown had left the boy only a few minutes before or he would have suffered also. It is thought that the boy being on his knees escaped the force of the explosion.

Letter List.

George Dell, Elly Bond, Julia Rose, I. D. Clark, Katie Childress, John Carter, Tom Davis, John Edgington, J. Edmonson, Solomon Faller, David Gray, Amy Jones, Pearl Love, J. W. McGee, James Martin, Rev. McIndley, G. Petty, Ella Puhman, Wm. Strate Harry Stewart, Bettie Smith, Nora Todd, Henry Wolf.

Do you know "The New Feed Store" guarantees the lowest prices on flour, meal and feed stuffs. Get prices and be convinced. Phone 2-2.

A woman never tries to flirt with a married man who loves his wife.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

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LATE PHILIPPINE NEWS.

Gen. Lukban Would Now Negotiate for Surrender, But Gen. Smith Says Too Late.

Manila, Dec. 4.—Advises from Cebu, capital of the island of Samar, report that the insurgent general, Lukban, has offered to negotiate terms of surrender with Gen. Smith. To this offer the American commander replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

Lieutenant-Commander James M. Heim, commanding the United States gunboat Frolic during November, destroyed 147 boats engaged in smuggling supplies to the insurgents. Gen. Smith has ordered all male Filipinos to leave the coast towns for the interior. In order to be allowed to return they must bring guns, prisoners or information of the whereabouts of insurgents.

Fifty hundred natives of Cebu have volunteered to fight the insurgents in order to bring peace to Samar. Of these 100 have been accepted. They are armed with bolos and spears and are doing scouting duty under command of Lieut. Clifton. At daylight, Monday, Lieut. Clifton of the Ninth Infantry, attacked and destroyed a rebel fort, inflicting heavy loss and captured the officers, breakfast, which included canned goods. He found at the fort an arsenal with appliances for making and reloading cartridges.

The American marines are working havoc with the insurgent cause in the southern part of Samar. Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher, commanding the gunboat Quilos, has destroyed 23 salt manufacturing, 35 tons of hemp, 15 tons of rice and several barrios which served as rendezvous for the insurgents.

THE TREASURY ESTIMATES.

Estimates of Appropriations Required for the Next Fiscal Year Submitted to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The secretary of the treasury transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. The total appropriations asked for are \$10,827,688, which is \$16,000,000 less than the estimates for 1902, and \$4,000,000 more than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments:

Legislative, \$10,188,009.
Executive, \$24,164.
State department, \$2,446,328.
Treasury department, \$13,484,025.
War department, \$10,920,101.
Navy department, \$100,701,122.
Interior department, \$161,710,535.
Post office department, \$4,594,400.
Department of agriculture, \$1,509,540.
Department of labor, \$190,350.
Department of justice, \$5,017,330.
Total, \$10,827,688.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of September—Sources of Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government, issued yesterday, shows that during November, 1901, the receipts amounted to \$45,776,778, and the expenditures \$46,158,016, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$357,240, and \$2,875,430 for the five months of the present fiscal year.

The receipts from customs for November were \$10,259,377, an increase of \$1,000,000 over November, 1900. Internal revenue \$25,049,725, a decrease of \$4,509,434. Miscellaneous \$504,674; increase \$905,040.

The expenses of the war department during November were \$2,711,277; decrease \$200,000. Navy \$3,070,123; increase \$265,000.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Total Circulation of Bank Notes on November 30, 1901.
Washington, Dec. 3.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows the total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business November 30, 1901, to have been \$7,464,080, as follows: Gold, \$5,670,000; silver, \$917,000; minor coins, \$277,000.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$2,150,823, an increase for the year of \$1,025,251, and an increase for the month of \$1,705,456.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$28,107,480, and to secure public deposits \$10,651,650.

The Month's Coinage.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during November, 1901, to have been \$7,464,080, as follows: Gold, \$5,670,000; silver, \$917,000; minor coins, \$277,000.

Back: Highland Light 4-endered. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 4.—The bark Highland Light, of San Francisco, a well-known coaster, has been wrecked 80 miles off Heceta, on the Vancouver Island coast. Her crew were taken off by the schooner Arilla and are being brought to Victoria on the steamer Quincy.

An imperfect skin is always caused by bad blood. Remove the cause! Improve your blood. How? By taking the blood purifier that has stood the test for thirty years

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLE. It has thousands of happy friends. Quart Bottles sell everywhere at \$1.

"THE MEDICINAL DRUG COMPANY," Detroit, Mich.

Liveries for Liver Pills. The Famous Little Liver Pills.

For sale by St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlinton, Ky.

RISH LEADER'S DAUGHTER.

Sheela O'Donovan Rossa, Composer of Odd and Plaintive Melodies. A recently published song entitled "My Heart for Your Heart" that bids fair to become very popular, is the work of Sheela O'Donovan Rossa, daughter of the man who has fought so long for Ireland's freedom and who at the age of eighty is still an active advocate in behalf of his country.

While the words of the song were written by her husband, J. J. McIntyre, she composed the melody, which has a sighing plaintiveness particularly adapted to a sentimental ditty. A



SHEELA O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

good idea of the nature of the song can be obtained from the first verse and the chorus, which run:

My heart is not what I want for you make it might be.
My words contain of but a heart that beats alone for thee.
And when I ask you to be mine, as I will surely do.
This is the substance of the things that I will say to you:

My heart for your heart is all I can give.
My love for your love as long as we live.
My smile for your smile I will give you.
I will be as true as the stars in the sky.
These give me, sweetheart, I ask nothing more.

Mrs. McIntyre's compositions are all unique in style and original in theme. As a rule, they possess a quality of weirdness which is bound to attract attention.

Besides being a talented composer, Mrs. McIntyre is a skillful musician. She was born not long after her father came to America as an Irish exile, having received a sentence of banishment for twenty-five years. Rossa's love for Ireland had brought him nothing but fame and misfortune, and his old feelings now seem to find a new vent in the musical writings of his daughter. When she does not drift into the plaintive minor key, she gets so close to it that the major has made Irish music a national characteristic.

Cur-Cold

Stops the cough and cures the cold in 12 hours without nauseating. Price 15 cents.

Samuel L. Morgan, a brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville railroad was struck on the head with a heavy lump of coal here by an unknown negro who, he states, was attempting to steal coal from the train.

The negro escaped, but the police are on his track. Morgan was removed to his room and his wound, which is very painful, if not serious, attended to.—Hopkinsville News Era.

Fresh Turkish oranges on Arrivals are reported from the Mus. Season and Illinois districts.

F. V. ZIMMER.

Attorney-at-Law.

MA. ISONVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the courts of Hopkins and adjoining counties.

EARLINGTON FREE LIBRARY.

Situated at the east end of Main Street, three squares from the depot, furnished with some

800 VOLUMES

At the free use and disposal of all who will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the library in their leisure hours.

All Leading Periodicals and Daily Newspapers

On file constantly, including various scientific papers, furnishing timely and profitable matter on mining and other subjects.

ALL FREE FOR THE ASKING. LIBRARIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

Open 2 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., Every Day Except Sunday.

THAT "HOTEL"

Rough Structure of Board's Twenty by Sixty Feet to Accommodate One Hundred.

REPORTED UNIONISTS WILL CONTINUE NAGGING POLICY

The much talked of "hotel" of the unionists at Nortonville, put up in place of the tents confiscated and held by the court, is a rough shed structure made of rough boards and in dimension about twenty by sixty feet. It is built up near a bluff some distance from the public road, south of Nortonville, but near the old camp site. The house will accommodate about 100 men, the campers claim, but there is little inducement for men to leave their homes for the pleasure of "camping" in the quarters offered by the "hotel."

Some of the unionists say the plan for the winter is to keep enough men in camp to show the people they are still in existence, and to take an occasional crack at the mines in the effort to scare somebody and make the operators keep up their expense for guards. This seems to be authoritative.

No Reasonable Man imagines that a neglected cold can be cured in a day. The uncontrollable air-cells in the lungs are inflamed and the throat is as tender as an open sore. But time and Allen's Lung Balm will overcome the cold and state off consumption. The cough will cease and the lungs will be sound as a new dollar. All druggists will sell Allen's Lung Balm.

MR. NORWOOD HURT.

Thrown From Buggy and Right Leg Broken—Painful Injury.

FRANK D. RASH WITH HIM BUT NOT HURT.

Mr. C. J. Norwood, mining engineer of the St. Bernard Mining Co., was thrown from his buggy this morning as he was driving to work in company with his assistant, Mr. F. D. Rash. Mr. Norwood's right leg was broken just above the ankle, the large bone being broken short

off. The horse shied suddenly, ran the buggy against a post and threw its occupants out. An axe, pick, tripod and other surveying implements staid in the buggy. Mr. Rash was not hurt. The accident happened on South Railroad street near Mr. Davenport's, from whose house a cot and wraps were procured. A company of willing men carried the popular engineer home where he was given immediate attention by Drs. Jackson and Slak. His injury is quite painful and will confine him to his room for several weeks. Mr. Norwood has been again appointed state mine inspector, with headquarters at the State College at Lexington, and is expected to take the chair in January.

SOCIALISM VS. CHRISTIANITY.

Archbishop Corrigan Says State of Society Cannot be Set Right by Division of Property.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, in a sermon preached in that city, recently, left but little ground for the adherents of the doctrine of socialism to rest upon.

If socialism prevailed, he said, the world would be in utter confusion, and the liberty and rights of man reversed. Its whole basis, he declared, is a denial of the right of private ownership.

"According to the socialists," the Archbishop said, "the entire state is to be a beehive. In this beehive there is to be no room for drones. All must work and all must fare alike. You must suppose that those who were formerly lazy and shiftless and irresponsible have suddenly, by some magic, transformed themselves into ideal, industrious workers. All this, I say, you must suppose if you are going to embrace socialism.

"Socialists claim that the present evil state of things can be set right by dividing property—but some men must work, some men must employ and some must be employed. Again, socialism does not promote fraternity. Christianity alone can do that; but socialism is not Christianity. All the leaders of socialism from time immemorial have been opposed to Christianity."

Crescent Sanitarium

COR. FIRST AND WALNUT STS. EVANSVILLE, IND.



The Crescent Sanitarium wishes to call the attention of the public to the fact that it has been open for the reception of patients for a year and a half, during which time over 150 surgical operations were performed without a death or a single case of blood poisoning. Patients have all advantages of hospital facilities, and at the same time enjoy all comforts of home life thus avoiding the restrictions and publicity necessary in public hospitals. A corps of trained nurses are in constant attendance, thus avoiding delay in gratifying the slightest wants of the patient.

A. M. HAYDEN, M. D. J. W. PHARES, M. D.

A GOOD HORSE.

You may be sure of having a good horse for your drive if you place your order with us, for that is the kind of horse we furnish. We keep them in good condition and

BUY THE BEST.

We would like to have your order for any kind of rig you may need. We would like to show you how promptly and satisfactorily we can serve you.

BARNETT & ARNOLD.

THE BEE, EARLINGTON, KY.

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